ING THE CIVIL WAR. Coareless Efforts to Ald the Confeder stes with Arms and Ammunition, Her Hospitality to Rebel Privateors and Blockade Ranners, and Hor Discriminstion Against Our Union Vessels.

to is a statement frequently made by the apologists of Spain that she was our friend during the civil war, and that our conduct during her present trouble is in marked contrast with conduct then. This statement must be made either through ignorance of the facts of the case or in deliberate violation of the truth. It is a fact that Havana, during the war, was second only in importance to Nassau, New Previdence, as a depot from which went forth arms, ammunition, medical stores, clothing, and, in fact, everything needed for the aid and comfort of those seeking to destroy our coun-There is pienty of official written testimeny to this fact. Only the unceasing vigilme of the late Admiral Shufeldt, Consul-General in Havana, and his assistant and subse quent successor. Thomas Savage, prevented the specess of the Spanish machinations, caused the pltimate capture of much of this material, and finally closed Havana to the rebela. Even at the last moment the rebels, reposing confidence in the friendship of a pain, turned the powerful frenciad ram Stonewall over to that Government, hoping by that means to defraud the United States of her rightful ownership. The United States, freed at last from her greatest enemy, the Southern Con.ederacy, turned her attention to England, France, and Spain, her secret foes, and, with her Immense fighting feet and army, assumed a new attitude toward these nations that for four years she had been stliged to conciliate under the most aggravat-

Hardly had the war commenced when reports began to come from Havana regarding the arrival and departure of blockade runners operating for the benefit of cities on the Gulf and Atlantic coasts. On Aug. 3, 1861, Vice-Consul-General Savage reported the arrival of the blockade runner Adeline from Savannah and of a British sark from Wilmington load tor coal for the privateer Sumter. On the 8th he reported the arrival of the blockade runper Major Barbour from New Orleans, and or lept. 26 he gave notice that the blockade runner Prince of Wales arrived and the Elzida tailed. In Oct. 12 the Salvador was reported as leavag with arms and ammunition to break the dockade, and a Spanish brig was loading for tarieston, S. C. On Nov. 9, 1861, Consul-Beneral Shufeldt notified the department that several vessels were loading at Havana for Southern ports, and that 40,000 stands of arms would be sent on or about that date for the ebel army. He said:

"Each day I note the arrival or departure of ene or more blockade runners."
R., W. Weish of Key West, in a letter to T.

S. Lathrop of New York, under the date of Nov. 11, 1861, said: "Every day we have arrivals here from Havana reporting the fitting out of blockade runners for Southern ports and I cannot understand why they are left unnoissted by Federal gunboats."

The answer is that there were but few Fed eral vessels so early in the war, and they were employed in cruising to the northward. watching all the islands at once, and especially Nassau. Ten days later the Navy Depart ment wrote to Commander Ridgley, command ng the Santiago de Cuba, as follows:

"In view of the means resorted to, and the reported increasing intercourse between the rebel States and the island of Cuba, it has become an imperative necessity that a war steamshould be stationed at or near Havana." He concluded his communication with the stereotyped phrase: "You will avoid, as far as pos able, siving offence to the authorities of Cuba.

On Nov. 20, 1861, Shufeldt reported the departure of the blockade runner Eugenia Smith with the rebel agent Zacharle, who had been ing arms and munitions of war openly for the Confederacy. In the Litter part of Jansary, 1862, Shufeidt notified Ridgiey at Matanzas that eight vessels would leave the vana, giving the names and full particulars. He further reported the privateer Florida as sperating in Cuban waters, stating that her methods were to its in wait incide of the neutral line and then to issue forth beyond the marine league for purposes of destruction. "In circumnavigated, and the plea of the neutral ity of Spanish waters, for a violation of which

Blanche, may and will become her greatest OneOct. 4, 1862, the blockade runners Victoria, from Sabi se Pass, and the Cuba and the

Alice, from Mobile, arrived at Havana, cotton loaded, and all carrying the Confederate flag at the fore. The Arizona, Austin, Hewes, and Atlantic at that date were reported loaded with for the Confederacy and ready to sail. The expeditions of the small tugs Three Friends, Competitor, Laurada, and Daupties

are msignificant, indeed, when compared with the expeditions sent out from Havana by our friends, the Spaniards, against a nation with whom they were at peace, with less reason to aid our foes than we have now to aid theirs. Such was the treatment of the mercantile

feet that carried aid and comfort to the rebels and prolonged the war, then costing our Goverament \$1,000,000 a day. Our national vessels met with curt and uncivil treatment from the Spanish Government, and every obstacle was thrown in their way in their attempts to eed that no vessel should enter the harber of Havana after sundown, yet our Consul-General stated that the Florida entered the harbor at 8 P. M. on Jan. 19, 1863, while our own ships were not allowed even to send in a boat from the outside to communicate with blm. He stated further that the Florida was allowed to sail less than twenty-four hours after the Reaney, a United States despatch boat, had started for Key West. At 6:30 P. M. on the day the Florila sailed, Admiral Wilkes, in his fligship, arrived at the entrance of the heroor, but was stopped by the guard ship and not allowed to go in to his anchorage, even though the Florida had entered the evening previous, and her commander had not waited even for a visit from the Health Officer, but had called away his boat, landed, and paid a air to the rebel agent on shore. Such was the difference of treatment accorded to our Admiral and the rebel commander of a commerce destroyer by our friends, the officials of Spain, On Jan. 23 the despatch boat Reaney returned, and the Oneida appearing off the entrance of the port a short time after. Shufeldt sent the Reader to give her the latest news of the Florida. The despatch boat encountered the

Oneids about two and one-half miles outside, and having delivered the message to her commander, proceeded on her way. When about eight miles from Havana she was overhauled by a Spanish steam frigate that fired three at her in rapid succession, the first shot being blank. She was then boarded, and her temmander was forbidden to communicate with a man-of-war of his own nation "so close to Havana," One is left to conjecture what the rele would be within the harbor.

The Captain of the Reaney turned back to Havana and communicated with the Consul-General, who advise I him to proceed to sea again, and if "brought to" in like manner, to had down his flag. "By what right does a Spanish man-of-war forbid two of our national thips to communicate with each other?" asked Consul-General in his official report of currence. Shufeldt now attempted to slegraph to the Santiago de Cuba, and the . Cuyler at Clenfuegos, but the telegram Was held by order of the Captain-General

ing to the partiality shown the Florida we are to a great extent indebted to Spain for he terrible destruction to our commerce which that vessel effected. I am also of the opinan that the obstacles thrown in the way

our vessels of war and the firing into the despatch beat Reaney were evidences of un-friendly feeling, and that the latter was in-

ulting in its character." In direct contrast with the above letter were the exulting reports of Rebei Agent Heim to the Confederate Secretary of State, Banjamin. In a letter dated Jan. 26, 1863, about the time that bhufeldt wrote, Helm

reported as follows:
"The Florida ran in and anchored, and the Captain landed before the visit of the Health Officer. That was made all right; the ship coaled, and the Florida left, shead of time. It gives me pleasure to add that the Spanish officials and merchants behaved with their usual courteer and good feeling for us during the etay of the Florida."

Again Helm reported to Benjamin: "Referring to the affair of the Blanche

burned by a Federal cruiser, a Spanish man the order if she found her 'to bring her ink

In the same letter Helm reported: "Arms. munitions of war, clothing, every article required by our army or people, are permitted to be purchased and shipped without restric tion." He spoke of the "friendly feeling existing between the authorities and people of Cuba, and those of the Confederate States. and of his desire "to do nothing that shall Interrupt the commerce between the two countries, so important to be preserved."

The Captain of the Florida described in his journal, under the date of Sept. 1, 1862, his entrance into Havana Harbor. He said: "A large concourse of people assembled and our entrance was attended by a favoring audience."

No such accounts may be found in the journals or logs aboard the Federal cruisers during the war. After the war, however, Admiral Gordon went to Havana with a fleet to demand the Stonewall, and then directed attention to the different sentiments prevailing in Havana after the peace. The same conditions were apparent in England and France, for the North flushed with victory, was looking with one eye across the water at our friends, the English. and with the other eye toward Mexico at our friends, the French, two nations that at that time were thinking over their misdeeds and wondering when the lightning was going to strike. It was a gaze that they did not like; it finally sent the French scurrying out of Mexico and opened the capacious British pocket to the amount of \$15,500,000. Spain was

too insignificant to attract much attention. I have neglected thus far to mention the semi-piratical attempts on our mail steamers. the Guatemala, Salvador, and Roanoke, by Braine, Hogg, and Bradshaw. These worthless with their followers planned their raids and set out from Havana, but through the vigilance of our representatives they were frustrated in

The question naturall, arises. Why should Spain have preferred the South to the North? Surely she had no reason to be especially fond of that section of our country. The South had al ways poveted Cuba as a means of extending slavery. The Ostend Manifesto still rang in during the Administration of Franklin Pierce. It was suggested by Marcy and written by two Southerners and one Pennsylvanian with Southern proclivities- Mason, Soule, and Buchanan, the three Ministers to England, France, and Spain.

Spein had previously spurned the idea that she should sell Cuba, and regarded the sugges-tion as an insult, and yet the manifesto again a public offer to purchase it, declaring "that if Spain, deaf to the voice of her own interests and actuated by stubtorn pride and a false sense of bonor, should refuse to sell, then, although our past Listors forbids that we should acquire Cuba without the consent of Spain, yet would we be justified by the law of self-preservation in wresting it from her."

Now, that section of our country that, if successful in its attempt to dismember the Union, would have rounded out its domain by the acquisition of Spain's last possession in the West, turned to her for sympathy and aid to destroy the Union and received both. Why? Because to Spain, as well as to England and France. great and successful republic, a Government by the people and for the people, was an abomination, and the success of this first rebellion meant the districteration of the whole, meant French empire to Mexico, the extension of English deminion in Canada, and a more solid foundation of Spain's royal domain in the West, with the South American republics re-

So, to the best of her ability, Spain aided the rebellion. But the nation was saved, and the sentiments and ideas of the North prevailed. Spain's "ever-faithful tale" revolted, and the mated with our Government, in the case of the pean nation would have done under similar conditions, during the long struggle for Cuban liberty from '68 to '78. So arrogant was Spain that in the winter of '74 and '75 we were obliged to commission every available ship at home and call to our squadrons from Brazil and Europe. Twenty-nine ships and 8,030 men were concentrated at Key West to prevent the massacre of our people and the dishonor of our flag. We were tremendous losers in that war and kept our neutrality. For ten years we watched a devoted fight for freedom at our own threshold. Now we are called on sgain to go through the same harrowing experience There is hardly a famil, of any note in Cube that has not had one or more members garroted r shot to death by Spain's agents.

It is said that American capital has suffered to the extent of \$50,000,000, for it was Amer ican enterprise that developed the country As we are the consumers of Cuban products. we naturally feel the destruction of the suga and tobarco crops, which entails great loss on our importers and carriers. In spite of all suppress the trade. The Captain-General had this the United States is straining every nerve to maintain this neutrality. The cordon of ships is doubled around cube, and we are far more energetic and successful that Spain in hunting and capturing fillbusters for, in spite of her numerous blockadin, sould

ron, she has cantured only the Competitor. There is no sign of the end, and it is believed by the great mass of our people that the only relief will be when the United States, having passed the endurance limit, interferes directly to stop the carnage and destruction and force Spain to sell Cubs. Annexation, under the stable government of our republic, will send American millions to Cuba that will make the island blossom like a rose. Cuba does not present the difficult probelm her opponents would have us believe, certainly not more difficult than that presented by Texas or Louis iana or Florida. Cuba is near, and her stra tegic and monetary value to us would be incal PAUL CAREY.

## Marine Mishaps.

LONDON, Jan. 30,-The British ship Port Doug ias, from San Francisco, Sept. 30, which arrived at Queenstown to-day, had on board the crew of the British ship Oronsay, Capt. Cook, was abandoned at sea while on the way from Melbourne for London. Melbourne for London.

The American steamer Conemaugh, from Hamburg for New York or Philadelphia, before reported anchored off Cuxhaven with her how stove by ice, has six feet of water in her hold.

Hatifax, Jan. 30.—The schooner Nereid arrived at Liverpool, N. S., to-day from the Banks in a disabled condition, having lost her main boom, foresail, deries, &c. The vessel is leaking badly and one of the crew is seriously injured.

#### The Dillouites Need Money. LONDON, Jan. 30 .- The Dillon faction of the

Irish party are afflicted with such a want of funds as may prevent them keeping their full strength in the House throughout the session. Some twenty-four Dillonites require aid from the party funds involving a drain of about £4,000 per session. About fourteen of Mr. Healy's apporters require similar help, but the Healy supplies are proportionally greater than those under Mr. Dillon's deposit. No contributions of consequence come now from America.

## Does Mr. De Young Want the Berila

### THE IRISH MADE A MISTAKE

IT IS USELESS NOW TO OPPOSE THE NEW COMMISSION. They Have Hopes, However, That Par

liament Will Help Them in Another Di-rection-Bellef That Mr. Ceell Rhoder's Affairs Will Not Be Closely Serntlained. LONDON, Jan. 30. - Since the Irish members of the House of Commons withdrew their amend ment to the address in reply to the Queen's peech referring to the financial relations beween Great Britain and Ireland, it is seen that they made a serious tactical error, which was equivalent to allowing Mr. Balfour, the Government leader in the House, to spike their runs. Now it will be useless to oppose the new Commission of Inquiry, which will be supported by all the Unionists and a number of Scottish and English Liberals. The question, instead of bearing solely on the financial relations between

inquiry into the financial relations between the different parts of the United Kingdom. The Scotch and Welsh members of the House insist that their claims shall be considered, and the taxation of the various classes in the King-

Great Britain and Ireland, will develop into an

Nevertheless the session will not be barren for Ireland if the Government's proposal to transfer Irish private-bill legislation from Westminster to Dublin takes the form of a bill. The tenor of the Irish section of the Queen's speech renders the appearance of such a measure doubtful, but it would undoubtedly pass if the Government should submit it. All the Irish that it would transfer much power and the expenditure of much money to Dublin.

The amendment made on Thursday in the House of Commons by Mr. Maclean to the motion of Mr. Chamberlain for the reappointment of the commission to inquire into the affairs of the British South Africa Company was to the effect that as the troubles in South Africa had been settled peaceably, and as the leaders of the raid into the Transvaal had been punished, it was needless to appoint a committee to reopen the matter. This amendment was seconded by Sir John Lubbock and had the support of other

the matter. This amendment was seconded by Sir John Lubbock and had the support of other influential members.

Although Mr. Chamberlain's motion was finally adopted, the debate showed that Mr. Cecil Rhodes and the British South Africa Company were not without strong friends in Parliament. Mr. Maciean is the proprietor of the Western Matt. One of the most influential newspapers in Wales, and his attempt to head off an investigation of the affairs of the chartered company had the support of other newspapers throughout the kingdom. There is no denying the fact that if the Commission attempts to probe too deeply into the company's affairs persons high in society and political life will be hurt, and for that reason it is the opinion of many persons that the proposed investigation will prove a farce.

It has been asserted that the company, in its lavish use of money to attain its ends, did not overlook the press and that its support by some of the most influential newspapers of London and elsewhere is due solely to the fact that these papers were practically bribed for that purnose. Many aristocrats are connected with the company, and it will be to their interest to put every possible obstacle in the way of a thorough investigation.

Mr. Rhodes, who had come from South Africa to test fy before the commission, is in fine fighting fettie, and does not appear to be the least worried as to the outloog. His restimony is looked forward to with much interest, as it is generally believed that, if he should be pressed too hard, he will make revelations that will prove a great shock to what he has termed the "unctious rectifude" of some British statesmen.

One of Mr. Chamberlain's objects in insisting.

One of Mr. Chamberlain's objects in insisting One of Mr. Chamberiain society in meelf of the charge that he had knowledge previous to the raid that the attempt was to be made to violate the territory of the Transvaal, that the pian the territory of the and that he expressed his the territory of the Transvaal, that the plan had his tacti sanction, and that he expressed his disapproval only when the expedition gave promise of failure. Columns have been written of the story of the raid, but it is thought that despite the appointment of a Parliamentary commission, the full history of the attempt to seize the Transvaal will not be told for many years to come, if ever, unless Mr. Rhodesshould be baited beyond for bearance.

THE FAMINE SPREADING.

8,500,000 Persons Mast Be Cared For

Until Next Beptember. LONDON, Jan. 30.-The famine in India spreads. The famine fund falls to mount up so rapidly as to warrant the sanguine estimate that a total of £1,000,000 sterling will be reached. Thoroughly reliable and independent Indian advices concur in saying that relief will be required for about 3,500,000 people before the famine abates, the period of relief extending to September next. Nobody attempts to forecast what will happen if favorable rains fail to fall in the famine districts in July and August next.

The pressure of the situation has awakened public recollection to the existence of the famine insurance fund in tlated by Lord Lytton as Viceroy after the famine of 1877. The Government of India then undertook to set apart annually £1,500,000 as a famine fund. A scheme of special taxation for this fund was adopted and carried out. What has been done with the fund? It has been largely misappro with the fund? It has been largely misappropriated for military purposes, and, worse still, it has been drawn upon to give compensation allowances to the vast body of civilian and military officials in India whose fixed salaries have suffered by the depreciation of the rupes. Even men who accepted office in India when the rupes stood at its lowest, and who knew what the sterring value of their salaries would amount to, have claimed and got out of the famine insurance fund compensation for the depreciated rupes. The dishonor attaching to this scandal will tarnish the history of British rule in India.

The Russian fund for the relief of India has fixiled out. The foreign press spoke of it, but it

#### DR. NANSEN'S FINIT TO LONDON. He Will Receive Many Social Honors Buring His Stay in England.

LONDON, Jan. 30 .- Dr. Nansen, the Arctic explorer, and Mrs. Nansen are expected to arrive in London on Tuesday next. Dr. Nansen will be received by delegates from the Royal Geographical Society, the Royal Society, and other organizations. On Wednesday he will dine with Sir George Baden-Powell, M. P., at the latter's residence, 114 Eaton square, where he

will probably meet the Duke of York,

His first public appearance will be made at Albert Hall on Feb. 8. On Feb. 6 a banquet will be given in his honor by the Savage Club. Society here will make a lion of him, and there will be keen competition to secure his attendance at dinners and receptions.

Mrs. Namen will also find an easy entree into

ance at dimers and receptions.

Mrs. Namen will also find an easy entrée into
the most exclusive London society. She is the
daughier of the late Frof. Sar, who was a wellknown zoologist, and is an eminent singer. The
Queen, having heard of her splendid voice, has
invited her to sing at Windser Castle, and this
fact, aside from the reflected greatness of her
husband, will tend to make her society much
sought for.

LADY SCOTT IN PRISON.

The Home Secretary Says She Must Serve Out Her Full Term.

LONDON, Jan. 30,-It is evident that there will be no commutation of the sentence of eight months' imprisonment imposed on Lady Scott for libelling her son-in-law, Earl Russett. Earl Cadogan and other of her friends have sought to obtain her release, but they have failed to shake the Home Secretary's decision not to set her at liberty. Her friends valuly offered to

her at liberty. Her friends valuely offered to guarantee that she would never again meddle with Earl Russell, but the Home Secretary remained obturate, and Lady Scott must pay the full penalty.

The London newspapers uphold the Home Secretary, and argue that it would be against public policy elter to set the prisoner free or make any reduction in her term of imprisonment. Every accommodation is furnished her in the fail, Her room was specially fitted up for her, and her meals are furnished by an outside deaterer. The only punishment she undergoes is being deprived of her liberty.

#### Political Receptions in London, London, Jan. 30.-The revival of political

salon receptions is a feature of the present London season. The Duchess of Devonshire, the Marchioness of Londonderry, Countess Derby, Countess Spencer, and Lady Tweedmouth are aiready holding these receptions, where, com-Berlin, Jan. 30.—Mr. M. H. De Young of San Francisco, who has been in Berlin with his family, has started for Washington, leaving his family in Berlin. It is believed in American circles in this city that he is going to Canton. O., to endeavor to secure the appointment as United States Ambassador to Germany.

SCANDALS IN BERLIN.

Parther Phases of the Luctrow Libel Case -Dr. Stoecker Fined Again.

Benlin, Jan. 30.—Just now political and so-cial circles in Berlin abound with scandalous rumors involving, among other names, those of Gen. Bronsart von Schellendorf, formerly Min-ister of War, and Herr von Koeller, late Prussian Minister of the Interior. The Emperor gave an audience to Herr von Koeller on Thurslay, and it is reported that afterward he received Gen. Bronsart von Schellendorf. While othing definite is known as to the subject of the conversation between the Emperor and the ate Minister of War, it is understood that the conference was in reference to the coming trial of Major Baron Tausch, formerly Chief of the

of Major Baron Tausch, formerly Chief of the Political Police, who is now in jail awaiting trial for alleged forgery and perjury in connection with the Luetzow libels, and Gen. Bronsart's knowledge of his practices.

No known fact links the ex-War Minister with any of Tausch's acts, but it is rumored that the Emperor has ordered an inquiry into that particular phase of the scandal.

In November last Dr. Stoecker, formerly Court Chaplain, was fined 600 marks for libelling the Rev. Dr. Witte. Stoecker appealed from the judgment of the court, and in his appeal accused Dr. Witte of having forged a letter, signing stoecker's name to it, in which Witte

peal accused Dr. Witte of having forged a letter, signing Stoecker's name to it. In which Witte was charged with having obtained orders and titles for wealthy Jews. The trial of the appeal took place this week and occupied two days, resulting in the jury finding a verdict that Witte was not guilty of the forgery charged. The Court thereupon fined Stoecker 400 marks more. The court room was crowded during the trial, and a host of witnesses were examined, among them Baron von Hammerstein, the former Conservative leader and chief editor of the Kreuz Zeitung, who is now undergoing a term of imprisonment for forgery and embezglement, and Baron von Luetzow and Herr Leckert, who are also serving sentences for libelling Prince Alexander Hobenlobe and others.

COUNT MURAVIEFF IN BERLIN.

Emperor William and the Chancellor Will Now Have a Word with Him,

BERLIN, Jan. 30.-The Emperor, desiring to se present at the christening of the new-born on of his brother, Prince Henry of Prussia, at Kiel, left to Chancellor Prince Hohenlohe the duty of receiving Count Muravieff, the new Russian Foreign Minister, who has arrived here The Chancellor will entertain from Paris. The Chancellor will entertain to Count Muraviell at a banquet to morrow, and the Emperor, who will return to Berlin from Kiel to-morrow, will receive him to-morrow evening or early Monday merning.

Upon his arrival here to-day Count Muraviell offered to go to Kiel at once in order to have an audience with the Emperor there, but the Emperor, upon being apprised of the desire of the Russian Foreign Minister, sent a telegram saying that it was his intention to return to Berlin at once and see the visitor in conjunction with Prince Hobenlohe. The importance of Count Muraviell's visit is not overrated here, as it was upon the occasion of his arrival in Paris, where the esultations of the press and in official circles were somewhat farenced in view of the fact that his visit was a mere act of courtesy.

It is also felt here that the shortness of the Minister's stay in Paris disposes of the idea that any change in the relations between France and Russia under the present entente was discussed. Count Muraviell had two informal luncheons and one official dinner in Paris and made at the latter a nice little speech, in which he alluded to M. Hanotaux, the French Mini ter of Foreign Affairs, as his "dear colleague," and then came away. Nobody here regards the meeting of Count Muraviell with Fresident Faure and M. Hanotaux in Paris as naving any particular significance, but, in any event, the Emperor and Prince Hobenlohe will have the last word with him. bount Muravieff at a banquet to-morrow, and

#### RIOTOUS GREEK STUDENTS. They Take Possession of the Athens Unt-

LONDON, Jan. 30 .- A despatch from Athens says that as a result of a dispute between the students at the university there and one of the professors the students three days ago took possession of the buildings and grounds and prepared to hold them by force of arms. Yester-day the water supply was cut off and the build-ings were surrounded by troops, and no one was

day the water supply was cut off and the build-ings were surrounded by troops, and no one was allowed to enter the grounds.

Bodies of students then attempted to place before the King a demand that the offending professor be dismissed, but they were prevented from approaching the palace by the troops, who fired a voiley in the air to intimidate them. During the disturbance one boy was killed. This afternoon the students in the university surrendered.

DUCHESSES IN THEIR OWN RIGHT. The Honor Queen Victoria Intends to Confer Upon Three of Her Daughters.

LONDON, Jan. 30,-It is said that the Queen, on the occasion of the sixtieth anniversary of her ascending the throne, will create her daughters, Princess Helena, wife of Prince Christian of Schleswig Holstein; Princess Louise, wife of the Marquis of Lorne, and Princess Beatrice, widow of Prince Henry of Battenberg, duchesses in their own right. This will give the children of Princesses Helena and Beatrice English instead of Germerena and Bearrice English instead of Ver-man titles, a very important consideration in the minds of the British people. In the case of Princess Louise little importance will be at-tached to the dignity, for the reason that upon the death of his lather her husband will be-come the Duke of Argyli.

The Long Race from San Prancisco. QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 30 -The British ship Ditton, Capt. Stap, arrived here to-day. The Ditton San Fransisco on Sept. 13, their Captains having made a wager on the speed of their ing made a wager on the speed of their respective vessels. The Cedarbark, which was bound for Hull, passed Prawie Point on the afternoon of Jan. 2d, and she thus won the long race by a safe margio. When the length of the race, however, is taken into consideration the result shows that the ve-sels are commaratively well matched. Capt. Stap was chageined when he learned that the Cedarbark had beaten his ship, and attributed her defeat to buffling head winds and to the calms she met with near the equator.

The Bishop of London Enthroused.

LONDON, Jan. 30 .- The enthronement of the Right Rev. Mandell Creighton as Bishop of London, to succeed the Right Rev. Frederick Temple, took place in St. Paul's Cathedral today, and contrary to expectation it was in no wise an imposing spectacle. The cathedral was only about haif filled with spectators, and there was only a fair attendance of the London clergy. The actual enthronement took place in the choir, out of sight of the majority of the people.

Reception by the American Society. LONDON, Jan. 30,-The American Society in ondon will give a reception at the Hotel Cecil on Washington's birthday. Senator Wolcott, who is visiting Europe in the interests of bimetand Mrs. Bayard are expected to be present. There will be few guests and no speeches.

Mr. Bayard's Dinner to the Prince of Wales. LONDON, Jan. 30 .- United States Ambassador Thomas F. Bayard will give a dinner to the Prince of Wales at his residence, No. 83 Euston equare, on Feb. 3. The Lord Mayor, Mr. George F. Faudel-Phillips, and the Sheriffs of the city of London will be present.

Notes of Foreign Happenings. Prince Albrecht of Prussia gave an audience to United States Ambassador Uhi in Berlin last

Paderewski, the planist, has recovered from his attack of insomnia. He will reappear in London in June.

London in June.

Empress Frederick of Germany arrived at Osborne House yesterday on a visit to the Queen, her mother.

Mme. Patti's concerts at Monte Carlo and Nice have drawn large and fashionable audiences. It is said her voice is showing marked signs of wear.

During the visit of Ambassador and Mrs. Bayard at Sandringham the Princess of Wales presented to them as mementoes of their visit photographs of the place, bearing her autograph. Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassa-for to the United States, is now 69 years old. If will soon reach the age when the rule of the lipiomatic service will require his retirement. diplomatic service will require his retirement.

The successful farce "My Friend from India," written by Mr. Harry Do Suchet of New York, is billed for production at the Garrick Theatre, London, immediately after the engagement of the Carl Ross opera company, which ends on Feb. 6. The play has been revised for the English singe by Mr. Justin Huntley McCarthy, the bushand of Clasy Loftus, and will probably be produced here under the name of "Mr. Tweedie." These who have heard the play read predict for it a success equal to that scored in New York.

Hood's Are gaining favor rapidly.

Business men and travellers carry them in vest pockets. ladies carry them in purses, nousekeepers keep them in medicine closets, friends rec-ommend them to friends. 25 cents.

# ITS MARVELLOUS POWER.

# Paine's Celery Compound Better Than Years of Doctoring.



cessful, so far above and beyond all competition. ss Paine's celery compound. Paine's celery compound effects marveltons

Where other remedies miserably fall, and where doctors do not succeed, there Paine's celery compound is found curing disease, mak-

celery compound is found curing disease, making people well and happy.

Here is the case of Mrs. Haff, who lives at 140 Sumner av., Newark, N. J., and whose portrait is printed here.

"My doctor," she says, "called my disease liver complaint, stomach trouble, nervous dvapepsis, and almost every other hame you could think of. When I was in Portland, Ore. I had enlargement of the liver, and the doctor thought all the troubles came from that severe spell of iliness. That was 12 years age, and I have done nothing but doctor ever since. I have had the best obysicians examine me, and see if they could do anything for me. For months at a time my stomach and liver have been so sore that I could live in bed only in misery, and with such severe nain in my back, and so weak that I could hardly talk.

"After I had a bad night I would send for

"After I had a bad night I would send for the doctor, and he would leave me a small box of powders and one or two other medi-cines, and it would cost me S4 every time I had one of these spells. I believe I have taken more medicine than any other living

"Last March I had a call from a lady friend of mine, who asked me, 'What is the matter with you?' I replied by saying, 'How well

BURLEIGH'S DEAD ROOMMATE, A Staten Island Watchman Pinds a Corpse

John Burleigh, a watchman at Roe's Hail. Taylor street, West Brighton, who sleeps in the building, had a startling experience on Friday night. He entered the building about midnight, undressed himself, and jumped into bed. He landed against a human form that was stiff and cold, and he sprang out again. He says he was not frightened. When he had highted his lamb he recognized the form in the bed as that of John Gallagher, who had been his predecessor

at Manhattan College, died there at midnight yesterday. He was born in Montreal in 1846, Maynesboro. He left a widow and six children.
Justice James T. Murray of Troy, a popular
member of the Rensselaer county bar, died sesterday afternoon very suddenly from a severe
attack or pneumonia. He was illy years of age,
was bor: in Ireland, and had been a resident of
Troy since 1802. He was elected one of the
Justices of the Civil Court a year ago. He was
married last November.

married last November.

The Rev. Dr. Joshua Hall McAlvaine, President of Evelyn College, for girls, died yesterday at his home in Princeton, N. J. He was 82 years old, was graduated in the class of 1856, and completed his studies at the Princeton Theological Seminary in 1840. He had been President of Evelyn College since 1886.

LONDON, Jan. 30 .- Branches of the new Russian-Chinese Bank have been opened at Shanghai, Hankow, Pekin, and elsewhere in China Business is aiready diverted to the new institu-tion from British and German houses, and this fact, together with Great Britain's exclusion from sharing in the construction of new rair-roads in China, is regarded as marking the door of English commercial predominance in that

you look?' 'Yes,' she said, 'I never felt so well in my life.' She is a woman of 45. 'And now,' she said, 'I want to give you a little advice. I have been almost at death's door with liver trouble. After the doctor had done all that he could for me I told him not to come again. I showed him a bottle of Paine's celery compound and told him I cas going to give that a fair trial. As a result I am strong and well.

and well' ght over to the drug store and got a bottle of l'aine's celery compound, and when I had taken two bottles the soreness had left my stomach and my side felt much better. After I had taken four bottles my side was much stronger, and I was in better spirits and felt as though I might live and not be in such misery. Working people nowadays work the vitality all out every week, and all I ask is to be able to earn the money I have to every week. week.
"Paine's celery compound has enabled me to do all this, and has done me more good than all

do all this, and has done me more good than all the doctors put together.

Why, my nervous system is so entirely strengthened that I feel like a new being, and what is more, I look the good the medicine has done me right in my face and eyes. Just tell all poor women for me that for a medicine to build one up, give Paine's celery compound a fair trial, and if it does not do it, then they might as well die. I have recommended it to several, and it has beined in every case. I have a great deal to worry me, and a dose of the compound gives me quiet sleep and then I can work. If any one wishes to write me they can do so."

In His Red.

as watchman.

Burleigh says he thought Gallagher was sleep-ing, and he tried to waken him, but determined that he was dead, and notified Frederick Fink, the owner of the half. Coroner Silvie took that he was dead, and notified by the took the owner of the hall. Coroner Silvie took charge of the body, and found that Gallagher had committed suicide, having taken a large dose of carbolic acid, which he purchased from Philip Blassar, a West Brighton druggist, early in the morning. He gained an entrance to the hall by forcing a rear window.

OBIITARY. Francis C. Curran, known in religion as Brother Nosh, professor of English literature and when 15 years old entered the order of the Christian Brothers. In 1879 he became Fresident of La Salle College, in Philadelphia, and later he came to La Salle Academy, in this city, from which he went to the De La Salle Institute, on Fifty-ninth street, as principal. He represented the Christian Brothers at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia in 1876, at the London Exposition in 1884, and at the New Orleans exposition in 1884, and at the New Orleans exposition in 1885, and at each was a member of the jury of awards. He was the author of many standard works on education, including "Management of Christian Schools," "Hints on Teaching," "Notes on School Work," and a "Treatise of American Literature," He was a brother of Judge T. T. Curran of the Supreme Court of Canada, and two of his nephews, F. C. and T. F. Curran, are members of the Canadian har. Another nephew, L. C. Curran, is in the Victoria School of Medicine, Montreal, His sister, Mies Margaret Curran, is the americanes in the Gray Nuns, Rideau Convent, Ottawa. The funeral will be held from the Church of the Annanciation on Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

Bishop Jacob Franklin Oller of Waynesboro, Per Richors of the Granna Church of Pennay. and when 15 years old entered the order of the nenciation on Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

Hishop Jacob Franklin Oller of Waynesboro,
Pa. Bi-hop of the German Church of Pennsylvania, died at the Johns Hopkins Hopkins Hospital in
Baltimore vesterday. Hishop Oller had been at
the hospital for about two weeks and had
undergone an operation for cancer of the
atomach. He was born in Franklin county, Pa., all
lis life. He entered the ministry of the tierman Bautist Brethren Church forty years ago
and fitteen years ago was consecrated bistop,
but retained his pastoraic of the church in
Waynesboro. He left a widow and six children,
leader lemes T. Murray of Troy, a namelar

of Evelyn College since 1886.
Dr. Francis M. Loretto died at his home, 493
Third street, Brooklyn, on Friday, aged 84
years. He was born in London. He had practised medicine for fifty years when he retired, ten years ago. Three daughters survive him.
Charles W. Frederickson, a retired cotton broker, died at his home, 141 Herkimer street, Brooklyn, on Friday, aged 74 years. He was born in Hallfax.

Meavy Travel to Florida, The cold wave has come and the New York

and Florida limited, which leaves New York daily except Sunday, 12:10 noon, via Pennsylvania and Southern Railway, is carrying New Yorkers to Florida, where sunshine and baimy breezes prevail. The trip this season can be made in short time, only a one night ride, on one of the most magnificent trains that ever was operated between New York and Florida. Arrivals are made in both Jacksonville and St. Augustine before dinner the following day.

ence at football, both as player and as umpire, in many of the log Eastern games, spoke of it as the greatest of college games.

"College sport," said he, "generally finds expression to college at hetic games, and I believe that college tone and athictic tone are closely that college tone and athletic tone are closely interwoven, and that if we care for one we must cherish the other. The sport most loved by college men is football. There is more college enthusiasm called forth over it than over all other forms of athletics combined. The game has many bitter enemies and many enthusiastic champions. I will not go into a lackneyed discussion of its faults and merits, but to my unind it requires and develops certain traits in a man's character as no other pastime can. Quickness of thought, determination, strength, self-control, self-subscriber to a common Quickness of thought, determination, strength, self-control, self-souter) a common cause, and courage in the face of difficulties are a few of the characteristics that are instilled into a man in the practise of the sport. It brings men together from all conditions in college upon a common footing, and it brings together in manly contests the various colleges. It is the only game left to us which gentlemen play better than professionals. The teams of our colleges partially by excellence of teams of our colleges partially by excellence of play, but more largely by their personal pluci-and sportsmanlike conduct in play and in man-

agement—ere rightly taken as representative of the spirit of the colleges."

His 103 : Birthday. WARSAW, N. Y., Jan. 30. -Obed Thornton, who lives in the town of Arcade, celebrated his 103d birthday to-day, and is the oldest person in Wyoming county. He was born in Richmond, in Wyoming county. He was bore in Hichmond, Cheshire county, N. H., Jan. 30, 1704, and came here in 1818, driving a yoke of ozen. Twentseight dass was the time consumed in the journey. Although living but thirty miles from Buffalo, he has never seen that city. His first vote was for James Monroe, and he has always been a Democrat.

Ceantor-Elect Platt Of to Florida.

United States Senator-elect Thomas C. Platt and Mrs. Platt started at moon yesterday for their month's vacation in Fiorida, Mr. Platt said before leaving that everything had been plain sailing with him for the last few months, and he hatc't bothered at all about the criticisms and comments of those who had alway been witrichically opposed to him and his friends. He added that he is looking forward to a month's absolute freedom from business and political cares.

# SUBSTITUTION

the FRAUD of the day. See you get Carter's. Ask for Carter's, Insist and demand

CARTER'S Little Liver Pills, The only perfect

Liver Pill

Take no other, Even if

Solicited to do so. Beware of imitations

of Same Color Wrapper, RED.

## TRADING UPON THE POOR.

MISLEADING STATEMENTS CON-

CERNING EXISTING POVERTY,

The Number of the Needy and the Nature

What the Real Condition of Affairs Is, The infant department of the new journalism s devoting columns of space daily in trying to prove that poverty is stalking about the city, that destitution a hundredfold worse than usual is on every hand, and that the infant depart-

ment by herculean effort is bringing happiness and contentment to the dwellings of the poor. The object of its efforts is to work on the minds of the sympathetic and charitable and induce them to contribute money to a fund the pur-pose of which is more to advertise the infant publication than it is to relieve discress. As the infant department does not circulate among persons who contribute to charity, a corps of reporters is kept at work canvassing play off business houses one against the other. That is, they go to one man and say, " Smith, who is in the same business, has given so much; you can't afford to give less." Then they go to Smith and say, "Jones has given so much; you ought to do as well." One of the men who was

asked to contribute suggested yesterday that if

the infant department's heart was really bleed-

ing for the poor it could accomplish more for

them by dying and devoting its present weekly

osses to charity. He said he figured that all the

pour of the city could be kept in luxury if that

The statements of the infant that there is more than the usual amount of poverty and destitution in the city are lies. THE SUN reporter inquired yesterday at the office of the Superintendent of Outdoor Poor in the Charity Commissioners' building, at the Charities Organization Society, and at the office of the Soclety for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor. These are the three places where any increase in distress is first noted. The officials are always in touch with the poor of the city. and in addition to relieving cases of suffering that are brought to their attention by the sufferers themselves or by friends, they have constantly employed a corps of men and women who are hunting out cases of persons who need aid and who do not ask for it. At the office of Superintendent Blake the reporter talked with Mr. Blake's secretary, the superintendent himself being ill. The secretary said that in place of there being more distress than usual at this season of the year there was less. Applications for ald, he said, were fewer than they were in 1893 and 1894, and he thought they were fewer

than last year, too.
"Take to-day," he said. "There have been but six applications for admission to the almshouse. The daily average of such applications is twelve or more. The applications for hospital ald are fewer than usual, too," At the Charities Organization Society the re-

porter saw the superintendent, Edward T. Devine. He said: "My own opinion on the subject is derived

from the number of applications made to this from the number of applications made to this society and to the Association for improving the Condition of the For- last winter and the present whater, and from the information imparted by the twenty-five trained agents of the society who come constantly in contact with powerty and distress. For the month of December, 1835, the number of applications for assistance made to this society and to the association was 1,032; for December, 1836, 1,074. About the same proportion—or possibly a slight proportionate increase—holds for the month of January in the two years. Our trained agents are unable to discover any such increased amount of desitution as the public is told of in some of the papers. Their reports agree with the indications of the above figures—that there is some distress over last year, but only a slight increase.

what is more, I look the good the medicine has done me, right in my face and eyes. Just tell all poor women for me that for a medicine to build one up, give Paine's celery compound a fair trial, and if it does not do it, then they might as well die. I have recommended it to reveral, and it has beloed in every case. I have a great deal to worry me, and a dose of the compound gives me quiet sleep and then I can work. If any one wishes to write me they can do so."

PROF. DASHIELL LAUDS FOOTBALL.

Only College Game Left That Gentlemen

Play Better Than Professionale.

The Lehigh University Club of the city of New York held its annual dinner hast evening at the Hotel Savoy. The dinner was given in honor of Dr. Paul J. Dashlell, a member of the club and at present professor of chemistry at the Annapolis Naval Academy. President Thomas M. Drown, LL. D., of Lehigh University, was present and a number of men who have gained distinction in attheletes, among them J. A. Hartweil, J. H. Sears, Burr Melntosh, Capt. Gonsolus, Casper Whitner, Alexander Mosfat, and Robert G. Cook, President of the Lehigh Club. Dr. Dashleil, who has had much experience at football, both as player and as umpire, in many of the bug Eastern games, spoke of it for the diverse of the green with the lindications of the above figures ewith the indications of the above figures ewith the indications of the appear. —that there is agrea which in indications of the above figures.—That there is agreated that they is glight that it should be represented as greater than it is, and one proposed to the proposed to the profession of such publications is not only to put into the minds of reone who would otherwise never have thought of the idea that they are proper objects of cnarity; that since so much is being subscribed and one for those who are having a shart busing structure of the same have in the first there is agreaded as greater than it is, and exceptionally great and exceptionally for the city of carries that they are proper objects of cnarity; that since

department is largely given away in the sur-rounding country, of course the poor set it, and if they read of a fund in the city from which they may get a living without work it is only natural that they should harry to the city to get the benefits of that fund.

CHARLES KNOX SHOOTS HIMSELF.

He Was a Member of the Firm of Mosby & Knox, Importers, of This City, Utica, Jan. 30.-Charles Knex, who from 1862 to 1868 was engaged in the wholesale grocery business in this city, and who for the past few years has been of the firm of Mosby & Knox importers, New York city, shot himself in the right temple at Lowville to-day, and died instantly. He had been at Lowyille, where one of his sisters resides at the old home, since last November, trying to regain his shattered health. A few days ago he was attacked by three dogs on the street. This greatly heightened his nervous condition and he purchased a revolver with which to defend himself. He went to the closet of the strife Hotel, just before mon to-day, and fifteen minutes later was found dead. Mr. Knox came from a prominent Lewis county family. He was about do years of age, and is said to have been wealthy.

HENRY FISCHER KILLS HIMSELP. A Brother of Roundsman Fischer of the Brooklyn Police.

Henry Fischer, a buttenhole maker of 210 Bedford street, Brooklyn, and a brother of Roundsman Fischer of the Ralph avenue police station, killed himself on Friday night or yosterday murning in a room of the Kings County torday murning in a room of the Kings County Hotel at 10 Broadway, Williamsburgh, by in-baling gas. He left the following note: "Draw borbill: I can't stand it any longer, Worriment is driving me insane. Better dead than be locked up. Kiss Lille, Eise, and Edna goodby for me. Goodby, dear friend, and no-tify my brother, who is in the Fourteenth pes-cinct."

Cinct."

Roundsman Fischer says he knows of ne reason why his brother should have killed himself. He believes, in view of the farewell note, that he must have been insane.

Sporting News from Alken. AIREN, S. C., Jan. 30 .- The three days' handlcap foursome at the Palmetto Golf Club ended to-day, and the winners were N. S. Simpkins and C. H. Bohlen. The scores:

to-day, and the winners were N. S. Simpkins and C. H. Rohlen. The scores:

Preliminary Round—C. S. Blinkle and H. H. Crocker handleap. 18. and N. S. Sharkins and C. H. Rohlen. Induction 8. by S. Sharkins and C. H. Rohlen. Induction 8. by S. Sharkins and C. H. Rohlen. Induction 8. by S. Sharkins and C. H. Rohlen. Induction 8. by S. Sharkins and C. H. Rohlen. Induction 15. best A. H. Fenna and L. L. Leeds, series, two up and one to play; R. Rohlen. Induction 15. best A. H. Fenna and L. H. Leeds, series, two up and two up.

First Round—A. L. Reid and J. B. Taylor best C. M. Rinkle and E. H. Grocker. S. up and 10 play; N. S. Simpkins and E. H. Grocker. S. up and 10 play; N. S. Simpkins and E. H. Bohlen beat H. R. Appleton and G. C. Leeds, who up.

Finats—N. S. Sampkins and C. H. Houlen beat A. L. Beld and J. R. Taylor, one up.

The Palmetto Gun Club, which was organized last week by D. L. Miller of Louisville, Ky. 12 Ed. L. Smith. Hauston Spa. N. V. Sparkman Shaw, Beston, and H. R. Trocker, New York, had their first shoot to-day. There are already twenty members I. he club, and H. saure to be a success. The Highlan. Fack Hotel is crowded, and the season is sure to be one of the best Aiken has ever seen.

Annual the late New York arrivals are Mr. and Mrs. Duncan E. Hot., Mr. and Mrs. Ell K. Robinson and family. Mr. and Mrs. V. J. Gordon, theorge Smith and S. H. Robbins.

The weather, which has been pretty severe, has moderated very much, and fleshy was a typical southern day, and the golfers were out in full force. The handleap pool burnament at the Highland Park Hotel billiard room will be finished forcing A. and out of weiger players W. W. Edgerien, St. Andrews, N. L. and tieogree these two men bromises to be an interesting one.

BIRTH marks are often unpleasant and sometimes distributed from the product of the Westman and all facilities paintessy. 187 West 197 Sc. 8. No. 198 Sc. 19

